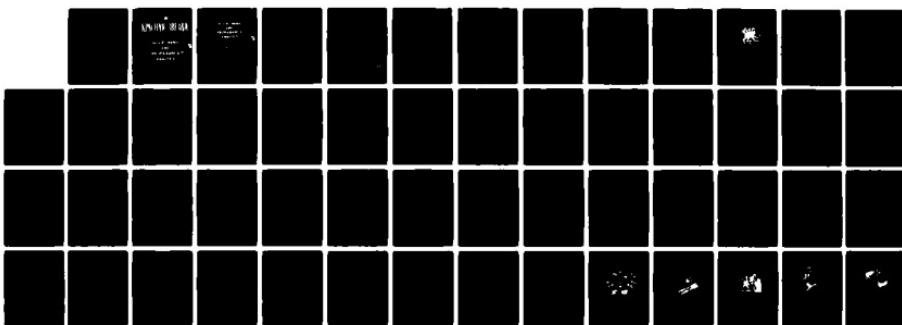


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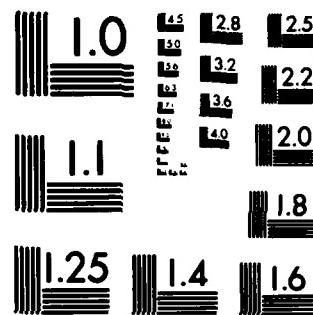
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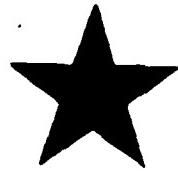
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

**BASED ON
RED STAR
(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)**

FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 JANUARY 1983



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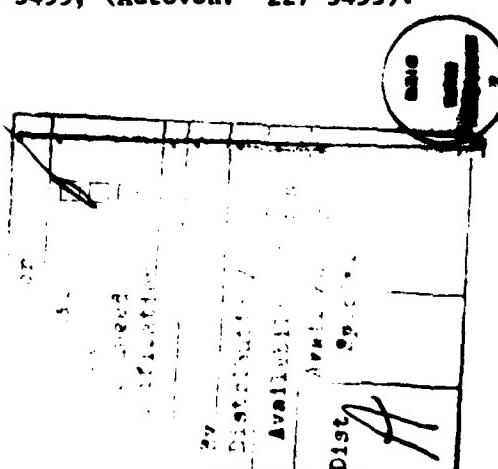
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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-31 January 1983

Executive Summary

In January 1983, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda, the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated over 29 percent of its total print space to international events and foreign affairs. Of this amount, 28 percent was allotted to the foreign political/military policies of the United States government.

For over 3-1/2 years, Soviet propagandists have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about actions and policies of Washington. With great persistence, Soviet propaganda media have stressed and headlined those topics and events that reflected the Reagan administration as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race—in order to obtain strategic nuclear superiority over the USSR. In January, the overall tone of Soviet rhetoric and disinformation was as distasteful and severe as in previous months.

Russian propagandists repeatedly stressed numerous topics that highlighted the overall "aggressive and provocative" tone of Reagan's foreign policy and military actions. In this regard, Soviet mass media and propaganda organs dogmatically and repeatedly focused on the following subjects:

- Washington's foreign policy is based on the premise of a direct confrontation with the USSR, and the ability of the Pentagon to conduct a first strike.
- The Pentagon has developed a (survivable) strategy for a prolonged nuclear war with the Soviet Union.
- Reagan insists on military supremacy over the USSR.
- Most world governments and world public opinion are critical of the stubborn position of the United States on dismantlement.
- CIA is plotting to overthrow the government of Nicaragua.

By doctrine, Soviet propaganda and rhetoric are aggressive in tone and outlook. Consequently, the Russians have acted aggressively to U.S. charges that the Soviets have used chemical weapons (Yellow Rain) in Afghanistan and Indochina. For example, in January, Moscow sponsored an International Symposium on Chemical Warfare that was held in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The major focus of the international symposium was to examine and exploit American use of chemical warfare during the war in Vietnam. In a series of long feature articles Moscow headlined:

"Barbarians of the 20th Century. An international symposium on chemical warfare completes its work in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The symposium intensely studied the effects of chemical warfare on humans and the environment. Particular attention was focused on the effects of chemical weapons used by the United States Air Force during the war in Vietnam. This operation (Ranch Hand) cannot be called anything else than a war crime and genocide."

In a group of feature news articles, the leading Soviet military newspaper, continued to expand its coverage about the purpose and formation of CENTCOM, and its aggressive role in the Middle East. Russian propagandists headlined the following topics: (1) the primary purpose of CENTCOM is to protect Washington's interests in the Persian Gulf; (2) CENTCOM will control the activities of all U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces, and (3) CENTCOM will control U.S. military activities in the Mideast from Egypt to Pakistan to Kenya--an area of over twenty countries.

With regard to arms reduction and control, the Soviet media underscored the following topics:

- Reagan's nuclear war policy must change.
- U.S. public opinion and media support nuclear disarmament and disarmament talks.
- Again, Reagan ignores the possibility of peace and disarmament.
- U.S. current arms policy is based on direct confrontation with the USSR.

The Soviet press continued to provide extensive media coverage about U.S. military assist programs to Pakistan. Moscow headlined that:

- Pentagon sends F-16s to Pakistan. Pakistan is building up its military with aid and support from Washington. In return, the Pentagon will be permitted to use Pakistan territory for U.S. military bases.
- Construction of U.S. electronic bases begins in Pakistan. Bases will be used to gather intelligence about the Indian Ocean and persian Gulf areas. Pakistan has replaced Iran as the U.S. gendarme in the region.
- Pentagon may locate CENTCOM headquarters in Pakistan.

- U.S. plans to use Pakistan as a "Trojan Horse". Pentagon's military bases in Pakistan gives Washington easy access to the Mideast.

Again in January, the Soviet press underscored a series of critical articles about U.S. military assistance and mutual security relations with Japan. The major focus of Russian propaganda emphasized that:

- U.S. wants Japan to patrol an area 1,000 km from its coast.
- The Pentagon wants Japan to increase its military budget by 10 to 12 percent annually.
- The U.S. Air Force will deploy 48 F-16s to Japan.
- The government in Tokyo supports the massive U.S. military build-up in Japan.

Also in January, the Soviet military press published a series of feature articles about the British military experiences in the Falkland Islands under the banner headline of "Colonial Adventure in South Atlantic." The articles described the actions of the ships and submarines during the war; the air war, and the activities of the land operations. The Soviets emphasized that the British military success was primarily due to United States and NATO support. According to Moscow, the U.S. and NATO will apply the lessons learned from the war in the South Atlantic to the strategy for the Rapid Deployment Forces (in the Persian Gulf).

The amount of space allocated by Moscow to the Marxist government in Kabul remained high, when compared with the total coverage of foreign events. The main thrust of Soviet propaganda continued to underscore that: (1) the Afghanistan people support the April Revolution and the Party; (2) the government in Kabul is independent and in control of the political/military situation; (3) the Afghanistan people appreciate the generous aid being provided by the Soviet Union, and (4) Washington is responsible for the counterrevolution movement in Afghanistan. A feature article headlined that:

"Soviet units in Afghanistan help people defend the revolution. Soviet military units also fight destructive counterrevolutionary bands. The Afghanistan people are grateful for this help. Also, Soviet military units help to rebuild factories, schools, bridges roads, etc. Afghanistan soldiers admire and emulate Soviet soldiers."

The overall coverage of Soviet domestic topics and events did not significantly change during January 1983. Soviet propagandists continued their

major campaign, directed to the domestic audience, in regard to the Soviet position on arms control and reduction. Repeatedly Soviet rhetoric emphasized the slogan that the "Ball is in the U.S. Court", in regard to nuclear disarmament detente and peace. Moscow headlined:

- USSR supports nuclear disarmament and is concerned about the fate of mankind.
- News media all over the world praise and support the socialist bloc view on peace and disarmament.
- USSR especially wants nuclear disarmament and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Europe.
- USSR and its allies are agreeable to a nuclear-free zone (in Europe).

Finally, Russian military editors highlighted the following topics in regard to Soviet troop indoctrination, morale and military discipline in the Soviet armed forces:

- Officers lack initiative and responsibility.
- Officers must be demanding, strict and adhere to the rules of their superior officers.
- Soldiers need to work as a team.
- Officers must be united when they decide how strict they should be with their men.
- Improve discipline through just punishment.
- Soldiers must learn to respect the laws.
- Political Cadre must improve political training.

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ЦРУ получило от Белого дома добро на осуществление гимназии: на широкий
шаг гражданами и сбора информации внутри страны.
(На газет).



Сатирик

Рис. М. Кузнецова.

CIA received permission from White House to spy on U.S.
citizens and gather intelligence in the U.S.

Weaving a web of deceit.

INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for over three years -- June 1979 through January 1983. During this period, over 46,900 feature stories and news items were analyzed. However, the main purpose of this edition is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric, propaganda themes and topics directed to Russian military forces during January 1983.

This report contains a summary of propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda). With a circulation of several million copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Ministry of Defense. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In January 1983, slightly over 29 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. This amount of foreign coverage was higher by five percent from the previous month (December 1982). As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. In addition, the amount of space allocated to events and subjects about foreign affairs is usually limited to 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in January 1983 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table below also reflect Red Star's international coverage for December 1982 and the average amount of print space (CM²) for the selected countries since June 1979.

TABLE 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Jan 1983</u>	<u>Dec 1982</u>	<u>June 79 thru Nov 82</u>
1	United States	27.65%	41.68%	28.21%
2	Warsaw Pact.....	14.90%	1.17%	2.45%
3	Czechoslovakia.....	6.00%	.22%	1.66%
4	Vietnam.....	4.63%	1.27%	2.06%
5	United Kingdom.....	4.60%	2.20%	2.16%
6	Argentina.....	4.10%	----	.70%
7	Japan.....	3.67%	1.09%	2.20%
8	Afghanistan.....	3.38%	4.76%	3.75%
9	Israel.....	2.53%	3.62%	3.65%
10	Poland.....	1.95%	4.21%	4.27%
11	West Germany.....	1.95%	1.73%	2.51%
12	Lebanon.....	1.46%	2.50%	1.98%

GENERAL

The editors of Red Star, and other Soviet print and electronic media, consistently underscore national (communist) anniversaries, significant political or military events in Soviet bloc countries, and friendship visits by foreign and Soviet dignitaries or delegations.

Warsaw Pact Conference

During January 1983, two events held in (Prague) Czechoslovakia received extensive coverage by Soviet domestic news media. They were (1) the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Conference (January 4-5), and (2) the meeting of Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers (January 11 through 13). The Soviet delegation to the Warsaw Pact meeting was headed by Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader.

The primary agenda items for the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Conference were reported by the editors of Red Star as follows:

- Discuss the urgent need for arms control and disarmament.
- Examine European security requirements.
- Exchange views on Warsaw Pact affairs.
- Discuss detente with the West.
- Examine Warsaw Pact strategy in international affairs.

The Soviet press headlined that the Warsaw Pact Conference was a "complete success and total harmony exists among the Warsaw Pact countries." In regard to the results of the conference, the Soviet press stressed the following themes and topics:

- Warsaw Pact countries support peace, detente and nuclear disarmament.
- Reagan continues to increase world tension by expanding nuclear weapons and strategies for war.
- Disarmament has become more complicated, due to the Pentagon's development and deployment of new and advanced nuclear systems.
- Peace movements have become more active--all over the world millions of people demonstrate for peace.
- Socialist unity and internationalism cannot be destroyed (by capitalist nations.)
- USSR (foreign policy) has the full backing of the Warsaw Pact nations.

The following abstracts selected from Red Star reveal the overall tone and scope of Soviet propaganda pertaining to the Warsaw Pact Conference and activities:

"Socialism and peace are indivisible. Newspapers all over the world comment on recent Warsaw Pact meeting in Prague, they praise the socialist bloc, especially the Soviet Union, for supporting nuclear disarmament."

"The world press praises the socialist block's support of peace and disarmament as expressed at the recent Warsaw Pact conference in Prague. USSR wants to avoid nuclear war. The ball is in the U.S.-NATO court."

"Against U.S. nuclear strategy. The Warsaw Pact Conference in Prague proved that the socialist block supports nuclear disarmament and detente. The Warsaw Pact conference presented important disarmament suggestions aimed at East-West detente, presented mutual disarmament proposals and the withdrawal of weapons and troops from Europe. The Warsaw Pact nations wants the world to know about the nuclear threat, in order to avert disaster. The United States, on the other hand, continues to build and increase the number of nuclear and other weapons at a frightening rate. Reagan does not want to disarm."

"Political declaration of Warsaw Pact countries. In view of the continued building of world tension caused by the arms race and conflicts, Warsaw Pact countries continue to support peace, detente and nuclear disarmament. Peace movements have become very active all over the world. The Warsaw Pact countries believe that disarmament is the only solution. Unfortunately, the U.S. is increasing its arsenal of nuclear weapons and has developed various nuclear strategies. Unfortunately, the more nuclear weapons that are deployed, the more complicated it becomes to disarm. The U.S. and the Soviet Union must sit down and talk."

"Czechoslovakian newspaper, Rude Pravo, interviews Yuri Andropov about the Warsaw Pact meeting. The Soviet leader says that the goals of the Warsaw Pact countries are to improve European security, detente, and obtain disarmament."

UNITED STATES

In January 1983, the editors of Red Star allocated almost 28 percent of its space devoted to international events and foreign affairs to the United States - this amount is a decrease of 14 percent from the previous month. During the past 42 months, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States has been approximately 28 percent of the total coverage in Red Star for foreign news and international events (see Table 1).

During the past 3-1/2 years, Soviet propagandists have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the actions and policies of the U.S. Government. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda media have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States Government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony) and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race.

In January, Russian propagandists repeatedly stressed numerous topics that reflected the overall "aggressive and provocative" nature of Reagan's foreign policy and military actions. In this regard, Soviet news media and propaganda organs dogmatically and repeatedly focused on the following subjects:

- Washington's foreign policy is based on the premises of a direct confrontation with the USSR, and the ability of the Pentagon to conduct a first strike.
- The Pentagon has developed a (survivable) strategy for a prolonged nuclear war with the USSR.

- Reagan insists on military supremacy over the USSR.
- The Pentagon has launched a massive nuclear build-up.
- United States is constructing a network of military bases all over the world--in order to have easy access to the Middle East and the Soviet heartland.
- Most governments and world public opinion are critical of the stubborn position of the U.S. on disarmament.
- Reagan openly supports the "bloody" government of Guatemala, and has increased military aid and support to that government--this is a dangerous course.
- The Pentagon intends to use Pakistan as a "Trojan Horse" to get control of the Indian Ocean area.
- CIA is plotting to overthrow the government of Nicaragua.
- CENTCOM will control the activities of the Rapid Deployment Forces in the Middle East area.
- The Reagan administration continues to conduct a massive propaganda campaign against Cuba.

U.S. Chemical Weapons - A Repeated Propaganda Theme

Moscow provided extensive propaganda coverage of the International Symposium on Chemical Warfare that was held in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam in January 1983. As reported in Red Star, the primary purpose of the international conference/symposium was to study the effect of U.S. chemical weapons on the people and environment in Vietnam. In regard to his theme, Russian rhetoric exploited the following topics:

- Scientists and doctors, all over the world, condemn U.S. build-up of chemical arms and weapons.
- U.S. Air Force Special Warfare units conducted systematic chemical warfare operations (Ranch Hand) from 1961-1972.
- The Pentagon's use of chemicals against the people of Vietnam is condemned as an act of genocide and is a war crime.

Also in January 1983, a major Red Star editorial by Admiral Sorokin, 1st Vice-Chief of the main Political Directorate of the Soviet armed forces, stressed the following topics in regard to the United States:

- The United States insists on military supremacy in order to obtain world hegemony.
- Washington's previous policy of detente with the Soviet Union (in the 1970s) benefited the U.S. and the USSR.
- U.S. policy of confrontation with the USSR is a threat to world peace and survival of mankind.
- The primary focus of the pentagon's current policy is to obtain superiority in strategic nuclear forces.
- It would be beneficial for the entire world if the United States and the USSR agree on constructive disarmament terms.

As mentioned before, Red Star's news items and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist party and government; consequently, they reflect negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For over three years, the United States has received an average of 56 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in January it was 60 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

TABLE 2
CRITICAL COVERAGE OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

<u>Country</u>	<u>January 1983</u>	<u>December 1982</u>	<u>June 79 - Nov 82</u>
1. United States.....	60.20%	77.61%	56.08%
2. United Kingdom.....	10.51%	2.86%	3.92%
3. Japan.....	7.48%	.13%	3.68%
4. Israel.....	5.80%	6.98%	7.83%
5. South Africa.....	3.33%	1.37%	2.33%
6. West Germany.....	2.85%	3.21%	2.96%
7. Pakistan.....	2.52%	2.75%	1.51%
8. Guatemala.....	1.69%	.32%	.13%
9. France.....	1.20%	.75%	.44%

) Soviet propaganda about the United States continued to underscore three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony - as a threat to peace; (2) arms production and development of military technology - the arms race, and (3) U.S. foreign military assistance and mutual security programs - as a threat to the world. The propaganda tone and amount of space

allocated to these three primary Soviet propaganda themes have remained uncompromisingly high and remarkably consistent for over three years.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 (percent is total of United States coverage).

Table 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1983							1982							1981	
	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC		
US Military/ Political Hegemony	42%	43%	40%	61%	50%	43%	42%	39%	20%	37%	41%	41%	40%	33%		
US Military Budget-Arms Race	29%	41%	30%	23%	24%	37%	29%	30%	47%	40%	38%	37%	31%	39%		
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	20%	08%	17%	14%	22%	15%	24%	23%	31%	18%	17%	13%	23%	23%		
All Other	09%	08%	13%	02%	04%	05%	05%	08%	02%	05%	04%	09%	06%	05%	100%	100%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The managing editor of Red Star uses every opportunity to exploit events and/or media issues in the international press in an effort to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination, and on the verge of triggering a nuclear holocaust. This is the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda. It is apparent from the data in Table 3 that the principal themes used to exploit and articulate this propaganda objective are U.S. military and political hegemony and the arms race.

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

In January 1983, 42 percent of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric about Washington exploited the subject of American military/political hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee imperialism) - this was a one percent decrease in the amount of space allocated for this propaganda theme, as compared with the previous month (see Table 3).

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflect geographical and country emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme - U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation - during a nine-month period. (Percent equals total coverage for this propaganda theme.)

TABLE 4

<u>Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>May</u>
1. Europe	29%	34%	31%	17%	18%	34%	10%	30%	32%		
2. Indian Ocean and Middle East	28%	30%	17%	06%	11%	09%	27%	24%	03%		
3. World Wide	10%	24%	18%	51%	38%	26%	39%	36%	14%		
4. Asia/Pacific	20%	08%	26%	09%	31%	03%	06%	04%	24%		
5. Central America/Caribbean ..	13%	04%	08%	00%	02%	18%	18%	06%	16%		
6. Other	---	00%	00%	17%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%	11%
	<u>100%</u>										

Direct Confrontation and First Strike

Soviet news media repeatedly underscored the propaganda topic that the United States foreign policy and military plans are based on direct confrontation with the Soviet Union, and the Pentagon's capability to conduct a first nuclear strike on Russia. According to Moscow, the following indicators express Reagan's aggressive intentions toward the Soviet Union:

- The Pentagon is expanding its military forces worldwide.
- NATO is expanding its sphere of influence (in accordance with instructions from Washington).
- Reagan is determined to deploy Pershing II, MX and Trident nuclear missiles.
- The arms race is essential to the economic well-being of the U.S. military-industrial complex.
- The U.S. has developed a strategy to wage prolonged nuclear war with the USSR. (Information obtained from a secret Pentagon report.)
- Washington plans to conduct limited nuclear war in Europe. (Information contained in a secret DOD document related to the U.S. Air Force in the year 2000.)

- A new Pentagon directive for 1984-88 outlines the strategy for aggressive war. The major emphasis is on the ability of U.S. military forces to conduct immediate actions. U.S. troops must be ready to fight, especially in the Middle East.

The following abstracts from Red Star reveal the overall tone and scope of Soviet rhetoric and propaganda pertaining to the topic of direct confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union:

"United States policy is based on direct (military) confrontation with the USSR. Washington's ability to carry out a 1st strike is a matter of fact. The Pentagon continues to expand its military forces in Europe and around the world. Reagan is determined to deploy Pershing II nuclear missiles to Europe; to build and deploy MX missiles; to develop and build B-1 and Stealth aircraft; to build more powerful Trident missiles, and to improve and modernize conventional and nuclear forces. All of this brings the world dangerously close to nuclear holocaust. However, despite the U.S. aggressive actions, the USSR and the Warsaw Pact nations are staunch supporters of nuclear disarmament."

"NATO Chief, General Rogers, cynically insists that all NATO countries must increase their military budgets in order to pay for freedom and security. He says that a non-nuclear zone in Northern Europe is not possible, because Northern Europe is a valuable and important strategic zone to U.S. military plans."

"United States has launched a massive nuclear build-up. Pentagon insists on obtaining military supremacy over the Soviet Union. Reagan has launched the MX, B-1 and Trident programs. The number of U.S. military forces overseas is being increased. The U.S. military is building a network of bases world wide, especially to have easy access to the Mideast. USSR, on the other hand, has decided to support fully nuclear disarmament."

"United States has established a strategy to wage a prolonged nuclear war with the USSR and win. Again the White House ignores the possibility of peace and disarmament."

CIA Supports International Terrorism

As in previous months, Soviet propaganda vigorously attacks the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, emphasizing that the CIA is:

- Increasing its activities all over the world--its budget for 1983 is 25 percent more than the previous year.
- Now authorized to spy on United States citizens.
- Spending millions of dollars to arm and train counterrevolutionaries in order to undermine the governments in Nicaragua and Iran.
- Responsible for the lie that the socialist block is behind the attempt on the life of the Pope.

The following abstracts of Red Star articles illustrate the tone and scope of Soviet propaganda pertaining to the topic of the CIA and United States sponsored anti-Soviet propaganda:

"International Gangsterism in Action! CIA conducts subversion in Nicaragua. CIA agents help to arm and train Somosa supporters who fled to the U.S. and Honduras. Somosa bands (supported by the CIA) are raiding Nicaragua continuously and conduct anti-government operations."

"Slander to strengthen anti-sovietism and anti-socialist feelings. The CIA is responsible for the lie that the socialist bloc is responsible for the attempted assassination of the Pope. The three Western news reporters responsible for the story are known for slander and disinformation--one of them worked for the CIA in the 1950s."

"U.S. and NATO continue their anti-Polish propaganda campaign. The Western press and radio stations continue to spread vicious lies and disinformation about Poland and the Socialist bloc."

"The Polish government intends to deport UPI reporter, R. Gruber, who has been accused of gathering intelligence against Poland."

"The Reagan administration has started a huge propaganda campaign against Cuba. Voice of America and other radio stations constantly broadcast this propaganda all over the world."

"CIA is spreading lies that the Soviets are spraying bodies of dead Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries with white powder which disintegrates the bodies. This is just another lie that the U.S. is spreading about the Soviet use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan. To date, there is no positive proof of this. Likewise, U.S. claims about Yellow Rain in Kampuchea are unfounded. Even the United Nations investigators could not find concrete evidence. The USSR is not supplying Vietnam with chemical weapons or using chemical substances in Afghanistan."

"Facts continue to show that the U.S. and NATO are continuing their anti-Polish propaganda campaign. Western press and radio stations continue to spread lies about Poland and the Socialist bloc."

United States Intervention and Hegemony in the Middle East

As in previous months, Soviet propagandists repeatedly stressed the theme that the United States government supports Israeli aggression in the Middle East. In regard to this theme, the editors of Red Star headlined:

- With Washington's influence, Israel and Lebanon finally agree on an agenda for talks.
- The U.S. is using the Israeli-Lebanese talks to increase its presence and influence in the Middle East.
- Nothing has changed--U.S. will continue to supply weapons to Israel.
- Israel is reinforcing and strengthening its military position in Lebanon--with U.S. approval.

In a series of feature articles, Red Star continued to expand its coverage about the purpose and formation of CENTCOM and its aggressive role in the Middle East. In this regard, Russian propagandists emphasized the following topics:

- The primary purpose of CENTCOM is to control U.S. military actions in the Middle East, and to protect Washington's interests in the Persian Gulf.
- CENTCOM will control the activities of all Rapid Deployment Forces in the Middle East.
- CENTCOM will control U.S. military activities in the Mideast from Egypt to Pakistan to Kenya--an area of twenty countries.

Soviet propaganda threatened that further United States involvement in the Middle East could have "dire consequences for the world." It was headlined and stressed, by the Soviet news media, that U.S. military expansion based on averting a Soviet threat is not justified. According to Moscow:

"USSR is working for peace in the Mideast, only the U.S. and Israel prevent peace. The Warsaw Pact Conference recently discussed suggestions that U.S.-NATO stop expanding their influence and sphere of activities, as Warsaw Pact itself has no desire to do so ..."

"CENTCOM will control activities of Rapid Deployment Forces in the Middle East. The U.S. military are already involved in Afghanistan and Lebanon, any further military involvement may have dire consequences for the entire world. U.S. involvement is based on a so-called Soviet threat--this is not justified. The USSR is working for peace in the Middle East, only the U.S. and Israel prevent peace."

"U.S. is a threat to the world. Indian Ocean countries criticize U.S. military build-up in the area. The Pentagon's decision to form CENTCOM is most disturbing to the countries in the area. This command will organize Rapid Deployment Forces and activities in the Persian Gulf and Southwest Asia."

"Indian Ocean countries are very concerned about the U.S. military build-up in the area. The Pentagon is increasing its troop strength and power on Diego Garcia."

United States Hegemony in Asia and the Pacific

Soviet news media and propaganda organs continued to headline and exploit the theme that the United States intends to unite ASEAN countries into a military alliance for South Asia. The salient topics stressed by the Russian propagandists in regard to this theme stressed that:

- The Pentagon wants ASEAN as an essential part of its war plans in Asia.
- ASEAN nations are reluctant to become a tool of Washington.
- The Pentagon attempts to bribe ASEAN countries to increase their armed forces and participate in military activities with U.S. forces.

- Gradually, ASEAN countries are falling into the U.S. trap and are increasing the strength of their armed forces.

Selected abstracts and headlines, from the January issues of the Soviet military newspaper Red Star, that reveal the overall scope and focus of Soviet propaganda pertaining to the theme of U.S. hegemony (imperialism) are presented below:

"Opposition against imperialist intervention! Thousands of workers demonstrate in Kabul against U.S. intervention, and show support for the government in Afghanistan."

"Condemns U.S. intervention. Government officials in Kabul explain the results of a major campaign--month of peace. Afghanistan wants friendly relations with its neighbors--condemns U.S. intervention."

"U.S. should not intervene! The Afghanistan government denounced Reagan's latest verbal attack against Afghanistan. The Afghan people support the revolution."

"The North Korean government strongly condemns the U.S. Army Chief of Staff for suggesting that the U.S. might use tactical nuclear weapons in Korea."

"World public opinion criticizes U.S. imperialistic policy in regard to Micronesia. Washington plans to incorporate Belau as U.S. territory."

"Campaign of lies! Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea strengthen their relations in order to fight the U.S. campaign of lies in the United Nations. Also, they must be prepared to fight ASEAN countries in the event of a U.S. sponsored attack."

"Mozambique criticizes the United States position in regard to Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban soldiers from Angola."

"Nicaragua officially protests to the U.S. for arming and training counterrevolutionaries who are determined to undermine and overthrow the Nicaraguan government."

"U.S. intervention in Central America. The coordination bureau of the nonaligned countries held an emergency meeting in Managua. The discussion concerned Latin American issues, and focused on United States intervention in Central America."

"The Nicaraguan government officially condemned Washington for supporting and arming pro-Somoza counter-revolutionary bands. These bandits raid Nicaragua from Honduras and cause critical instability in the border regions."

United States Military Provocation

As in previous months, Soviet propagandists and editors vigorously and consistently headlined all aspects of U.S. military maneuvers conducted on the high seas and in foreign countries. The Soviets portrayed the U.S. and allied military exercises as "provocative and dangerous to world peace." Some examples of feature articles and headlines are listed below:

"Joint maneuvers in Honduras. The Pentagon has scheduled U.S.-Honduras military exercises which are intended to intimidate Nicaragua. Washington is a threat to the sovereignty of Nicaragua, and has trained and armed counterrevolutionaries to attack Nicaragua."

"U.S.--South African military cooperation and aggressive joint intervention in border countries are condemned by the 13th Congress of African-American Institute, held in Zimbavia."

"Joint training of U.S.--Lebanese units lasts for three weeks."

"U.S. and Thai naval forces begin joint maneuvers."

"U.S. and Australian naval exercises are conducted in West Australian waters."

"Large scale U.S.--Japanese naval exercises will begin soon. These exercises will develop anti-submarine strategy against the Soviet Union."

"U.S.--Japanese joint naval training begins on January 25. These exercises indicate the start of the U.S. transfer of control to Japan of the Northwest Pacific region."

"The U.S. 6th Fleet conduct provocative exercises near the coast of Libya."

"U.S. military forces plan to conduct large scale maneuvers in Okinawa at the end of January."

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In January 1983, Soviet rhetoric about the arms race and arms limitation continued at a high level of attention, but decreased 12 percent (see Table 3) from the previous month. Much of this coverage discussed the increased rate of spending for Pentagon programs and weapons. Moscow was unequivocal in blaming the Reagan administration for the uncontrolled arms race and "bringing the world dangerously close to a nuclear holocaust." Soviet news media and propaganda organs underscored that:

- In spite of economic difficulties, Reagan is spending more and more on the military budget.
- Reagan is ignoring the possibility that the U.S. and the USSR can come to an agreement about disarmament.
- World public opinion and governments all over the world criticize the U.S. position on nuclear disarmament.
- The USSR and Warsaw Pact countries are staunch supporters of nuclear disarmament.

Selected headlines and abstracts from the January issues of Red Star, pertaining to the Pentagon's budget, weapons development and the expansion of military forces are presented below:

On the United States military budget.

"In spite of economic difficulties, Reagan is spending more and more on military weapons. In 1983 the military budget may reach \$263 billion. The huge deficit is being ignored by the Reagan administration. Cutbacks will be made in social programs, which will further hurt the poor."

"The Pentagon plans to request an additional \$256 million in 1984 for the production of missiles."

"The money from the U.S. Congress just flows into military projects. Congress is eager to spend increasing amounts of money on defense programs such as: Stealth aircraft, MX, B-1 Bomber, etc."

"The Pentagon awards a \$610 million contract to Lockheed-Georgia Aircraft Company to build giant carrier aircraft for the Rapid Deployment Forces."

"The Pentagon awards contracts to General Dynamics, Raytheon, General Electric, Hughes Aircraft and Singer to build more missiles."

"The U.S. is increasing the size of its strategic nuclear forces. The Pentagon requests that the 1984 budget for these weapons be eight billion dollars more than the 1983 budget."

On missiles and new weapons.

"U.S. Army continues to test the Pershing II missile in the Cape Canaveral area."

"U.S. Navy receives a new missile boat--Akila. It is 40 meters long, has a width of 8.6 meters, and water displacement of 245 tons. It has a gas turbine engine with 18,000 horse power, and a maximum speed of 48 knots. It has a crew of 21 men."

"U.S. weapon firms are developing an electromagnetic cannon. This new weapon will shoot ammunition faster and with less noise and smoke. This project should be completed in five years."

"The Pentagon is increasing the size of its nuclear forces. A major goal of a new Committee on Strategic Forces of the U.S. is to find ways to increase the size of nuclear forces. The Committee supports the MX program. The majority of the U.S. Congress oppose the MX."

"The Pentagon is making technical preparations for the deployment of cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles to Europe. The U.S. public prefers disarmament. The U.S. press says that Reagan does not want disarmament."

"Description of a vacuum bomb made by the U.S. and used by Israel in Lebanon. The bomb contains a mixture of several gases and upon impact the gases spread into the air and mix with oxygen. Special detonators explode and the gas turns into a supersonic wave of gas with incredible pressure. The explosion of the gas mixture is several times greater than a similar explosion using TNT. The vacuum bomb is between a nuclear and conventional explosion."

"U.S. and its NATO allies are actively preparing for the deployment of new medium range nuclear missiles in Europe."

"The U.S. Navy receives the new advanced cruiser, Ticonderoga."

On chemical warfare.

"Barbarians of the 20th Century. An international symposium on chemical warfare completed its work in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The symposium intensely studied the effects of chemical warfare on humans and the environment. Particular attention was focused on the effects of chemical weapons used by the United States Air Force during the war in Vietnam. This operation cannot be called anything else than a war crime and genocide."

"Symposium on the effects of chemical weapons is held in Vietnam. Scientists and doctors condemned the U.S. build-up in chemical weapons. They discussed the effects of chemical weapons on the environment and the people in Vietnam."

"International symposium of the effects of chemical weapons discussed U.S. damage to Vietnam caused by the use of defoliants and herbicides."

With regard to arms reduction and control, the Soviet media underscored the following topics:

- New York Congressman insists that the U.S. should pledge not to initiate nuclear war.
- Reagan's nuclear war policy must change.
- U.S. public opinion and media support nuclear disarmament and disarmament talks.
- Again, Reagan ignores the possibility of peace and disarmament.
- U.S. military policy is to conduct limited nuclear war in Europe.
- U.S. current policy is based on direct confrontation with the USSR.

Selected abstracts of feature stories and news items that reflect the overall tone, focus and scope of Soviet propaganda pertaining to arms reduction and control are presented below:

"In spite of Reagan's promises two years ago to bring new prosperity and power to the U.S., the country remains plagued by economic illness and a massive

defense budget. Now Reagan is fighting to save his prestige. Along with all this, the U.S. administration refuses to talk constructively about disarmament with the USSR, in spite of new and better suggestions by the USSR on disarmament. The Pentagon wants to increase its weapons programs while getting the USSR to disarm. In fact, the Pentagon is developing a strategy to survive a nuclear war. But, no one can really afford the price of a nuclear war."

"Reagan is ignoring the possibility that the U.S. and the USSR can sit down and talk and come to an agreement about disarmament. U.S. is seeking to obtain a first strike capability and to increase and modernize its strategic assault forces (TRIAD). U.S. also wants the capability to wage war from space. U.S. policy is plainly anti-disarmament. But the U.S. must and should attempt to agree with the USSR on nuclear disarmament."

"Governments all over the world criticize the U.S. position regarding nuclear disarmament and talks with the USSR. Many public figures insist that limited nuclear war is a disastrous strategy which could lead to a global catastrophe."

"Several U.S. congressmen emphasize that the Reagan administration should renew talks with the USSR and England about the complete cessation of nuclear weapons testing."

"The USSR supports nuclear disarmament and is concerned about the fate of mankind. The U.S. must stop its military build-up and come to an agreement with the USSR about nuclear disarmament. The entire socialist block wants peace, detente, and disarmament. The ball is in the U.S. court."

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

In January 1983, Soviet propagandists increased the amount of emphasis about United States military assistance and mutual security subjects and programs by 12 percent (see Table 3), as compared to the previous month. The amount of space allocated in January approached the average coverage for this theme.

The geographical/country emphasis given to this theme by Moscow for the period June 1982 through January 1983 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5. It should be noted that the editors of Red Star have not mentioned or discussed any aspect of American military assistance or mutual security relations with China, since June 1982.

Table 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	Jan 1983*	Dec 1982*	Nov 1982*	Oct 1982*	Sep 1982*	Aug 1982*	Jul 1982*	Jun 1982*
1. Europe/NATO	29%	25%	14%	18%	10%	06%	02%	15%
2. Middle East	28%	45%	12%	11%	67%	29%	81%	56%
3. Asia/Pacific	20%	25%	57%	70%	20%	48%	12%	09%
4. Latin America	13%	05%	17%	01%	03%	17%	02%	03%
5. Africa.....	10%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
6. China	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.)

As stated in previous reports, the major emphasis and focus given by the Kremlin to American mutual security and military foreign assistance programs are based on selected U.S. foreign policy issues and/or international events. In January, Russian propaganda highlighted:

- Washington continues to demand that Japan increase its military forces and assume a larger military role in the Pacific.
- The Pentagon increases military aid to the Guatemalan dictatorship.
- With United States aid, Pakistan increases the scope and size of its military forces.
- South Africa is being used as a military base for the U.S. and its allies.
- Pentagon desires more military bases in Portugal and Spain.

The Soviet press continued to provide extensive media coverage to the topic of U.S. military assistance and aid programs to Pakistan. Red Star featured and headlined the following topics:

- Pentagon begins to transfer F-16s to Pakistan.
- Based on U.S. military assistance, Pakistan continues to increase the size of its military forces.

- Pakistan is obtaining Cobra helicopters from the U.S.
- U.S. sends F-16s to Pakistan. Pakistan is building up its military with U.S. aid and support. In return, Washington will be able to use Pakistan territory for U.S. military plans.
- Construction of U.S. electronic bases begins in Pakistan. Bases will be used to gather intelligence about the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf areas. Pakistan has replaced Iran as the U.S. gendarme in the region. U.S. and Pakistan are increasing their military relations and ties.
- U.S. is providing 40 F-16s to Pakistan. Pentagon delivers three advanced F-16s.
- Pentagon may locate CENTCOM headquarters in Pakistan. U.S. is already using Pakistan to launch operations against Afghanistan and India. Pakistan will act as U.S. gendarme in the region, and permit the Pentagon to establish military bases in country.
- U.S. plans to use Pakistan as a Trojan Horse. U.S. and Pakistan military forces will police the Persian Gulf area, in the event of a crisis. U.S. use of military bases in Pakistan gives Washington easy access to the Mideast.

Again in January, the editors of the leading Soviet military newspaper underscored a series of critical articles about U.S. military assistance and mutual security relations with Japan. The major focus of Russian propaganda emphasized that:

- U.S. wants Japan to patrol an area 1,000 km from its coast.
- The government in Tokyo does not oppose the U.S. military build-up (in Japan).
- The Pentagon wants Japan to increase its military budget by 10-12 percent annually.
- The Pentagon will deploy 48 F-16s to Japan.
- Japan agrees to supply the U.S. with advanced military technology, in the event of war.

Selected abstracts of feature stories and news items that reflect the overall tone, focus and scope of Soviet propaganda pertaining to U.S. military assistance and mutual security subjects are presented below:

"Dangerous agreement. Western press claims that the Reagan-Nakasone meeting has problems--cannot agree about economic subjects. However, they do agree about military programs. Japan is increasing its military capabilities, and will patrol the Pacific ocean up to 1,000 km from the coast of Japan."

"Japan and militarization. The Japanese military build-up is encouraged by U.S. concerns over the USSR. The Pentagon is modernizing and increasing the size of its military bases in Japan. The U.S. Navy and Air Force bases are being expanded."

"U.S. and Japanese military leaders meet to discuss joint training and maneuvers."

"Washington has decided to increase military aid to Guatemalan dictatorship. Reagan justifies this military aid by claiming improvement in human rights. In fact, nothing has changed, only U.S. policy has changed to openly support genocidal regimes. Last year, 9,000 civilians were killed in Guatemala, many were buried alive or burned to death."

"U.S. and Portugal conduct negotiations in regard to the U.S. Air Force base in the Azores."

"The Reagan administration decides to send large amount of military assistance to Guatemala. This means open support of the bloody Guatemalan government. Many U.S. congressmen are disturbed by Reagan's position in Latin America."

"U.S. and allies have established military bases in South Africa. These bases are used to launch imperialistic attacked on independent countries in the area."

"Lebanese criticize U.S. for arming Israel, and then protesting Syria's plans to modernize its air defenses. Washington is responsible for Israel being in Lebanon."

"The Pentagon is supplying F-5G aircraft to South Africa."

"The French Minister of Defense visits the U.S. to discuss cooperation with the Pentagon and military plans."

"United States plans to build navy and air bases in the Falklands."

"Portugal and the U.S. conduct negotiations about the use of Portugese territory for U.S. military operations."

"Spain will purchase \$28.3 million in military equipment and weapons from the Pentagon."

"Italian Defense Minister visits the U.S. to discuss NATO affairs with Pentagon officials."

"Reagan is completely behind Israel, and continues to supply modern weapons to Israel."

"The Greek government and the U.S. are conducting negotiations about the future disposition of four U.S. military bases. The Greek Prime Minister insists that U.S. nuclear missiles will not be stationed in Greece."

OTHER THEMES

Generally, the Soviet press tends to report only those events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the government and its institutions. During the past 17 months, an average of seven percent of the space in Red Star about the U.S. was allocated to "other themes"; in January it was nine percent.

"Race riots in Miami. Race riots continue for the fourth day. Police patrol streets and arrest scores of blacks. Over 26 are wounded in street fighting."

"Great depression. According to Reagan's economic advisor, the chance for a great depression in the capitalist world is greater than ever."

"Budget deficit. The U.S. government budget deficit stands at a record of \$208 billion."

"Chaos in the administration. Reagan discusses so-called chaos in the administration at a press conference. The President claims that the media are exaggerating the situation. He also discussed U.S. military programs, emphasizing that the U.S. seeks military parity (really military supremacy) before the Geneva talks can be successful."

"Chaos in the administration. The director of the Agency for Control of Arms and Disarmament resigns due to his inability to agree with the Reagan policy about disarmament. This is not an uncommon occurrence in the

Reagan administration. Haig resigned for the same reason."

"Agent Orange. Almost 16,000 Vietnam veterans demand compensation from the U.S. government for their exposure to agent orange. Many of them have become victims of cancer and nervous disorders due to their exposure to agent orange."

"Radioactive danger. A DC-8 transport plane carrying containers of radioactive substances crashed while landing at a Detroit airport. The containers were destroyed and the local population was put in danger."

"Reagan is very unpopular. It has been almost two years since Reagan became President of the U.S. Both his foreign and domestic policies are considered failures. The President is very unpopular with the American public."

"F-4 crash. A U.S. Air Force F-4C crashed into a passenger plane over North Carolina. The passenger plane was destroyed--all dead."

"A U.S. Navy Viking anti-submarine aircraft crashed into the Mediterranean."

"A U.S. military truck is destroyed in Japan--one dead and three are injured."

"A U.S. Navy atomic cruiser crashes into an Italian tanker. Both ships are badly damaged."

UNITED KINGDOM

In January, the editors of Red Star published a series of feature articles about the war in the Falkland Islands. Abstracts of the articles are contained below:

Part I - Colonial Adventure in South Atlantic. 11 January 1983.

The first article described in actions of ships and submarines during the war. "Britain concentrated a large number of ships and submarines in the vicinity of the Falklands--120 ships and over 150 aircraft. The trip from Great Britain to the Falklands took about three weeks. By using nuclear submarines, Britain blockaded access to the islands from Argentina. The West considers this action the major factor in neutralizing the Argentine navy. British ships were used to conduct shelling of major targets of the islands."

"Submarines and ships patrolled the waters in a 200-mile zone around the islands. The Argentine Air Force caused the greatest damage to the British fleet. However, the British blockade caused a shortage of food and other supplies. The sinking of the Sheffield caused the greatest controversy in the West. In all, over 15 British ships were damaged. The greatest reason for this damage was the fact that the British navy allowed the Argentina aircraft to approach the fleet. Lessons Britain learned have caused Britain to plan a major build-up of its navy."

PART II of Colonial Adventure in South Atlantic. 14 January 1983.

Report of British military operations in the Falklands conflict--the activities of the Air Force. "In addition to the 20 vertical launch aircraft on the Hermes and Invincible, Britain sent 50 Harrier aircraft to the South Atlantic to back up military operations. Although the Argentine air force was larger, Britain had more modern aircraft. Britain only had to contend with the French Super Estandar aircraft. Argentine aircraft had to fly very low which was a disadvantage. Argentine planes had to use more fuel due to the fact that operations were conducted from the mainland. The British effectively used the Sea Dart, Sea Cat, Sea Wolf anti-air missiles. Argentina had success with the 3rd generation Sidewinder missiles. Argentina did not have modern radar systems on its planes. Argentina says it lost 91 planes and 18 helicopters in the war. Britain says it lost 8 Sea Harriers and 11 helicopters. These figures may be low. West analysts claim that the Sea Harriers helped win the war."

PART III - Colonial Adventure in South Atlantic. 15 January 1983.

The third and final article describes the assault landing and the activities of land forces. "The assault landings played a vital part in the outcome of the war. Britain used over 8,000 men for the assault. The landings were done in stages beginning May 21. The initial assaults were in the Northeast and East of the archipelago, out of the reach of the Argentina Air Force. The assault forces had over 100 artillery pieces, light tanks (Scorpions) and armoured transport. The Argentine base on the Falklands had over 11,000 men, 90 tanks and armoured vehicles. The main force was at Port Stanley. British reconnaissance-sabotage units located the Argentine positions. They also destroyed Argentine radar stations. The British set up Rapier missile complexes, prepared strips for Harriers. Within a week they had strengthened their base and attacked Port Stanley, meeting little resistance. Two other landings were carried out closer to Port Stanley. British occupied Port Stanley on June 12 and 13. The British success was due to the secrecy of the assault landing and the use of modern weapons. The Argentine Air Force could not operate at night. British success was due to U.S. and NATO support. U.S. and NATO will apply lessons learned from this conflict to Rapid Deployment Forces strategy in the Persian Gulf."

In addition, Red Star reported that Great Britain sent divers to the Falkland Islands to recover nuclear weapons that were aboard the Sheffield--the nuclear weapons were not recovered. The fact that the Sheffield carried nuclear weapons "disturbed the entire world," according to Moscow.

JAPAN

For over three years the editors of Red Star have allocated an average of two percent of their coverage of foreign news to Japan - in January it was 3.6 percent (see Table 1). The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda topics underscored the following:

Topic	Jan '83	Dec '82	Nov '82
1. Japanese militarism and imperialism	66%	11%	13%
2. U.S. military assistance	18%	55%	31%
3. Combined (U.S.-Japanese) military cooperation/training	11%	34%	21%
4. Other.....	05%	00%	35%
	100%	100%	100%

The overall tone and focus of Russian propaganda pertaining to Japan are contained in the following headlines and abstracts:

"The Japanese military budget for 1983 is 2,754 trillion yen, a Post-WW2 record. Japan and U.S. will increase joint military activities and the U.S. will allow Japan to produce arms for the U.S. Japan's forces will receive, over the next five years--P-3C aircraft, F-15s, AWACS aircraft, new helicopters, destroyers, and trawlers. Japan will become U.S. gendarme in the Far East."

"Japanese Prime Minister meets with Malaysian Prime Minister in Tokyo about Japanese military build-up and Japanese-ASEAN relations. The ASEAN countries are not happy with the Japanese military build-up."

"Process of militarization of Japan is accelerating. The 1983 military budget is almost seven percent higher. Japan has promised the U.S. that it will continue to increase its military capabilities. It will patrol the seas up to 1,000 km from Japan, it will rebuild the Misawa Base for F-16s and it will expand all of its military forces."

"Japan continues its militaristic course. Prime Minister Nakasone says that Japan will become an unsinkable aircraft carrier for the U.S. Japan will patrol and control the sea up to 1,000 km from Japan."

"The Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone visits Seoul, South Korea, to discuss the strengthening of South Korea and Japanese military ties."

"Japan and South Korea discuss military cooperation. Japan may supply South Korea with 40 billion yen worth of arms this year."

"Japan is increasing its military potential--this is a threat to all of Asia. Japan will patrol the air and sea up to 1,000 km from the Japanese mainland."

"Japan is increasing its military cooperation with NATO countries."

"Japanese Prime Minister visits the U.S. to discuss U.S.-Japanese relations and subjects of mutual interest. Primary emphasis is on military subjects. Japan is co-operating more and more with the U.S. in regard to military projects and plans."

LEBANON AND ISRAEL

During the past six months, Soviet propagandists have exploited all aspects of the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon. In January 1983, the editors of Red Star allocated less space to events in Lebanon than in previous months (see Table 1). Soviet rhetoric underscored and headlined the following topics:

- Israeli army continues to reinforce its positions in Lebanon in order to prepare for an attack on Syria.
- Patriotic Lebanese attack Israeli forces.
- Israelis continue repression and terror against Lebanese.

Since the withdrawal of the PLO, no mention has been made of PLO fighters--all military actions have been between Israeli forces and "patriotic Lebanese" and/or Syrian forces.

An analysis of the amount of space (in Red Star) by general topics, devoted to Israel and Lebanon revealed the following:

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Amount of Space*</u>
(1) Military actions and build-up	40%
(2) Israeli repression/terror	29%
(3) Withdrawal talks.....	23%
(4) United States aid/interactions	08%
	100%

Abstracts and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda articles that reveal the overall tone and focus of Russian propaganda pertaining to Israel/Lebanon are listed below:

- Israel continues aggression in Lebanon, clashing with Lebanese patriots and/or Syrian troops.
- Israel is training its troops for future war against Syria.
- Israel continues to strengthen its military positions in the Bekaa Valley.
- Syria complains to United Nations about Israeli attacks on Syrians in Lebanon. Syria fears Israeli attack.
- Israeli troops conduct new attacks on Syrians in the Bekaa Valley. Israelis are strengthening their military positions in Lebanon.
- Tension increases in Lebanon due to the increase of Israeli military activities which include attacks on Syrians.
- Israeli troops continue to terrorize and disturb peaceful citizens with searches and interrogations.
- Israelis continue to patrol Lebanese regions, checking documents at check points and searching houses. Planes patrol Bekka Valley region.
- Israel continues aggression in Lebanon, oppressing population and putting down all opposition.

*Represents percent of space (CM²) in Red Star for Israel/Lebanon as theme and/or other country.

- Lebanon and Israel complete third round of talks in Beirut. Israel wants normalized relations, Lebanon wants complete withdrawal of all Israeli troops. The U.S. presence at the talks is aimed at insuring U.S. military control of Region.

AFGHANISTAN

The amount of space allocated by Moscow to the Marxist government in Kabul decreased somewhat in January 1983; however, media coverage of events in Afghanistan remained high when compared with total coverage of foreign events for the month. (See Table 1.) The main thrust of Soviet propaganda continued to underscore that: (1) the Afghanistan people support the April revolution and the Party; (2) the government in Kabul is independent and in control of the political/military situation; (3) the Afghanistan people appreciate the generous aid being provided by the Soviet government, and (4) Washington is responsible for the counterrevolutionary movement in Afghanistan.

The following headlines and abstracts reveal the overall focus of Russian propaganda related to the situation and events in Afghanistan:

- Soviet units in Afghanistan help people to defend the revolution. Soviet military units also fight destructive counterrevolutionary bands. The Afghanistan people are grateful for this help. Soviet units also help to rebuild factories, schools, bridges, roads, etc. Afghanistan soldiers admire and emulate Soviet soldiers.
- Afghanistan people are very grateful to the USSR.
- Soviet military units help transport fuel and other necessary supplies to all regions of Afghanistan during harsh winter.
- Afghanistan government continues to divide the land and provide peasants with land.
- Demonstration by Afghan people shows support for the Party and April revolution.
- Constant armed attacks by counterrevolutionaries is the only thing preventing the return to normal and good relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors.
- Afghanistan is campaigning for better relations with its neighbors, condemns U.S. intervention.
- People demonstrate in Kabul to show support for the government and opposition to imperialist intervention.
- Afghanistan people support the revolution, Reagan should not intervene.

- Residents of Herat Province in Afghanistan collect money to rebuild schools.
- Entertainment for the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Normally the Moscow concert organization, which arranges for entertainment of troops in Afghanistan, does an excellent job. Recently, however, it sent an obnoxious rock group to Afghanistan. It did not go over well.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

For over three years China has been allocated an average of over three percent of the total foreign coverage--in January it was .55 percent. For the past seven months, the editors of Red Star have not discussed any aspect of political/military relations between the United States and China. In January five articles pertaining to China reported that:

- Vietnam again complains to China to cease aggression against Vietnam along border region. China conducted over 400 attacks on Vietnam in 1982.
- Vietnamese government requests that China agree to refrain from attacking border region during New Year celebration. In return, Vietnam will do the same.
- Chinese government will establish price control over textiles.
- U.S.-Chinese talks on textiles begin in Beijing. U.S. wants to regulate textile imports from China.
- U.S. and China continue talks on textiles. Washington wants to control the import of Chinese textiles in order to protect its textile industry--textile kings.

South Africa continues to receive moderate coverage in the Soviet press. In January, the Kremlin underscored the following topics:

- U.S. and allies are using South Africa as a military base to launch attacks against independent countries in the region.
- The Angolan government criticizes Washington's policy which supports South African aggression against its neighbors. The Pentagon is openly arming South Africa for war against its neighbors.
- Racist South Africa is preparing a new large scale invasion of Angola. This operation is being planned in retaliation against an attack on South African military units (by Angola).

- The Angolan government claims that South African aggression has caused \$7.5 billion damage to Angola. Angola must increase its military power and readiness--Cuban forces will remain in Angola.
- Under the yoke of apartheid. An 11-year old black girl died due to the policy that blacks cannot receive blood transfusions from whites. There are 21 million blacks in South Africa who are subjected to apartheid policy. Over 62 percent of the blacks in the cities live below the poverty level. The South African government has banished many blacks to Bantustans (in the desert) to starve. Many blacks are sent to prison. Unfortunately, because the U.S. and NATO trade with South Africa, there is little hope.

Red Star's coverage of events and activities in Poland decreased significantly in January 1983--it was less than two percent of the total foreign coverage (see Table 1). The principal focus of Soviet propaganda stressed the following topics: (1) U.S. and NATO are continuing its anti-Polish propaganda campaign; (2) exchange of friendship delegations between Warsaw and Moscow; (3) Warsaw celebrates the 38th anniversary of the Liberation of Warsaw from the Nazis by the Soviet Army, and (4) criticism of the United States for continuing economic sanctions despite the lifting of marshal law.

In regard to events in Central America, the Kremlin highlighted the following topics:

El Salvador

- Salvadoran revolutionaries continue their courageous battle against government forces.
- Salvadoran revolutionaries continue their successful attacks on oppressive government troops in the Department of Morazan.
- Salvadoran patriots launch successful operations against government forces and take control of the Northeast Region.

Guatemala

- The pro-U.S. regime in Guatemala is increasing the size and capabilities of its armed forces--its 1983 military budget is \$120 million.
- Washington has decided to increase military aid to the Guatemalan dictatorship.
- Reagan administration decides to send large amount of military weapons and supplies to bloody Guatemala government.

Nicaragua

- Nicaragua sends official protest to U.S. regarding CIA arming and training of counterrevolutionaries to undermine Nicaraguan government.
- International gangsterism in action. CIA is planning subversion in Nicaragua.
- U.S.-Honduras joint maneuvers in Honduras is a threat to Nicaragua. U.S. has armed and trained Somoza counterrevolutionaries to attack Nicaraguan regions near Honduras.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for January 1983, 71 percent was allocated to issues and comment in regard to domestic, military, political, economic and social topics in the USSR. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 65 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union as they appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

Table 6

SUBJECT/THEME	1983							1982							1981	
	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC		
Soviet Military	65%	54%	45%	62%	57%	67%	62%	57%	50%	63%	54%	65%	64%	60%		
Domestic Politics ...	05%	18%	27%	10%	03%	03%	05%	13%	16%	09%	04%	06%	04%	04%	11%	
Economy/Technology ..	10%	09%	09%	06%	11%	08%	10%	05%	15%	06%	15%	06%	07%	04%		
Society/Culture	13%	12%	08%	08%	12%	09%	10%	10%	10%	09%	14%	11%	14%	09%		
Foreign Affairs	02%	02%	06%	09%	09%	05%	07%	09%	04%	05%	07%	03%	02%	09%		
Other	05%	05%	05%	05%	08%	08%	06%	06%	05%	08%	06%	09%	09%	07%		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		

In January, a feature article that appeared in Red Star reported a visit to Syria of a group of Soviet political officers. The article emphasized that the Russian officers visited many military bases and that:

- Syrian soldiers, like their Soviet counterparts, are well-trained and dedicated fighters.

- Syrian soldiers are politically oriented and attend political/ideological classes regularly.
- The discipline and morale of the Syrian soldier are excellent.

Again in January, the Soviet press and media emphasized that: the USSR continues to support nuclear disarmament, detente and peace. A selected list of headlines and abstracts from Red Star relating to the Soviet view of arms control and reduction are listed below:

"Newspapers worldwide comment on Soviet support for dis-
armament. Andropov answers questions posed by U.S.
political commentator regarding disarmament."

"Ball is in the U.S. court. Politburo of CPSU, Presidium of USSR, Council of Ministers of the USSR examine and approve the activities of the Soviet delegate at Warsaw Pact meeting in Prague. USSR and Socialist Bloc fully support nuclear disarmament."

"Ball is in the U.S. court. USSR supports nuclear disarmament and is concerned about the fate of mankind. U.S. must stop military build-up and come to an agreement with the USSR about nuclear disarmament. The entire socialist bloc wants peace, detente, and disarmament."

"Ball is in the U.S.-NATO court. Newspapers world wide praise socialist bloc support of peace and disarmament as expressed at the recent Warsaw Pact Conference in Prague. USSR wants to avoid nuclear war."

"Ball is in U.S. court now. Recent Warsaw Pact Conference proved once again that Warsaw Pact strongly supports nuclear disarmament. It is of the utmost importance that the U.S. and USSR sit down and come to an agreement about disarmament. USSR especially wants nuclear disarmament and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Europe."

"There is no greater goal than to achieve world peace and avert nuclear war. Countries worldwide praise USSR for supporting nuclear dismanent."

"Austrian peace organization praises Soviet support for nuclear disarmament and suggests that the West should listen to suggestions of USSR and the Socialist bloc regarding security in Europe."

"Sweden appealed to both Warsaw Pact and NATO to agree to declare a 300 km area in Europe as a nuclear-free zone. USSR and its allies are agreeable to this proposal, but the U.S. and NATO are not. The USSR is willing to conduct talks regarding this proposal, and would like to increase the zone."

SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline and morale received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

Table 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	1983							1982						
	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	
Military Discipline/Morale	42%	48%	38%	42%	44%	47%	43%	44%	57%	51%	55%	45%	47%	
Soviet Military Training/Exercises	28%	27%	37%	21%	29%	17%	31%	23%	11%	23%	21%	24%	24%	
Soviet History/WW II ..	18%	14%	19%	24%	17%	21%	16%	13%	24%	14%	09%	18%	20%	
Military Logistics	05%	04%	03%	05%	08%	11%	07%	10%	03%	06%	07%	06%	08%	
Arms Control	07%	06%	02%	08%	01%	02%	01%	07%	03%	05%	06%	05%	01%	
Other Military	---	01%	01%	00%	01%	02%	02%	03%	02%	01%	02%	02%	00%	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

The Soviet military political indoctrination mechanism (the political cadre) uses Red Star as the authority for daily lectures and indoctrination. Negative articles are frequently used as examples of "how not to perform." Generally, these negative articles contain an educational message for the audience - the correct and proper way for a good communist to perform.

Again in January 1983, over eight percent of Red Star's space allocated to all Soviet military topics and subjects were critical and/or negative in tone in regard to individual and/or unit performance. Over 14 percent of the total space (in Red Star) about Soviet military discipline and morale was critical in tone.

Potential psychological vulnerabilities within the Soviet military are evident from the consistent scope of topics and comment (in Red Star) critical in tone about selected Soviet military actions and activities of individuals, units and the bureaucracy. As in previous months, articles critical in tone continued to emphasize that:

- Military officers must master technical skills, weapons and be able to motivate their soldiers.
- Political and commanding officers must do better in order to improve troop morale and discipline.
- Party organizations must firmly and consistently follow the correct (CPSU) line in military service and training.
- Military commanders must be demanding, strict and set the example for correct behavior and discipline.
- All units must do better to conserve food, energy and other resources.
- Soviet officers and soldiers must be motivated to maintain the heroic standards established during World War II.

A selected group of abstracts of Red Star articles (from January 1983) that were, for the most part, critical in tone of Soviet military activities or performance are listed below:

Military Readiness and Training

"Focus on tactical training. Air Defense commanders must focus on better organization of tactical training. All officers must be properly trained in tactics and weapons. Leadership and initiative are important training subjects. Tactical training must simulate actual battle conditions. Officers must learn to think and act quickly."

"Weapons training. A major goal of the Soviet armed forces is to excel in tactical and weapons training. Mastery of all weapons and military technology is essential. Firing exercises are most important. All commanders should focus on field exercises."

"Learn safety regulations. Air Force pilots must understand and know all safety and other regulations pertaining to air travel. Accidents must be avoided, there is no room for carelessness. Pilots must thoroughly master flight techniques."

"Nuclear submarines. Commanders of nuclear submarines must be a master of all operations and strategic aspects of operating a submarine. The responsibility for the submarine, the men and the weapons is so critical that any loss would be a national disaster. Superior officers must have faith in them (as commanders of nuclear submarines)."

"New signal training device. A new signal training device is used by the students of Kalinin Military Engineering College in Kiev. The device tells the operator when he makes a mistake. The device helps to develop speed and accuracy of telegraphists."

"Officers lacked initiative and responsibility. Criticism of unit's performance in preparing for and conducting tactical training. Officers were careless and the training started late. Also, the equipment was not ready on time. Officers lacked initiative and responsibility."

"Officers should have initiative and independence. Officers should be encouraged to demonstrate initiative and independence during tactical training. If they do not learn to do this, they will not do well in combat. In fact, in one case, an officer was reprimanded for showing very original initiative. Red Star criticizes those who reprimanded him. Conformity is not desirable in combat. An officer who can think quickly and come up with unique solutions is to be congratulated."

"Officers must be demanding. In training, officers must be most demanding of themselves and their men. They must be strict, adhere to the agenda and obey the rules and superior officers. They must get the job done."

"Work as a team. Commanders and military units should work harder to improve military readiness. Soldiers need to work as one team. All line officers need to develop initiative, creativeness in relating to their work and fulfilling their duties."

"The military logistics director in the Moscow Region complains that due to inefficient planning he was not able to meet his 1982 goals. There was a shortage of food and military supplies. This had a bad effect on morale. The director suggests that more accurate statistics be kept on actual requirements. Also, all personnel should use more scientific methods in

forecasting requirements. Conservation is also important."

"Military transportation units should take the following steps to insure better military readiness: (1) thorough training in driving safety and traffic regulations; (2) better technical training of drivers; (3) conserve gas and (4) better training and maintenance programs."

Indoctrination, Troop Morale and Discipline

"Well-being of men. Commanders on military bases must look out for the well-being of their men. Soldiers should be properly clothed, housed and fed, in order to insure proper morale and discipline. Commissaries should provide the troops with the essential services and goods."

"Lack of heating. Billeting officers have taken steps to improve housing for the winter. But there are still some posts that do not have adequate winter quarters and facilities. Lack of heat is still a problem. Troops should not have to suffer such discomfort."

"False references. Officers helped a dishonest comrade to get into a military institute. They provided him with false references and evaluations. Red Star severely condemns such actions."

"Officer bribes soldier. An army officer bribed one of his soldiers to bring him a crystal chandelier in return for a short leave. The Party discovered this, and reprimanded the officer. This incident created a bad impression on everyone in the military district, set a bad example and was bad on troop morale."

"How strict should it be? Officers must be united when they decide how strict they should be with their men. A common policy with regard to discipline and punishment is important. On the other hand, the men must know the military regulations in order to obey them. Soldiers must obey their commanding officers and carry out orders quickly and efficiently."

"It is dishonest. Red Star sharply criticizes officers who use military cadets and students to work on construction projects illegally, in order to finish the project on schedule. This is not the honest way, it sets a bad example for the students and future military construction workers."

"Improve discipline through just punishment. Improving military discipline is an important task for all commanders. Punishment for misconduct should be preceded by a warning. Then failure to heed the warning is followed by just punishment. The entire collective should witness and judge the comrade who has deserved punishment. But, before any punishment, commanders must try to influence the soldier to perform better through private counseling, meeting with comrades and hearing their criticism, etc. Yet, commanders must not hesitate to use punishment, if needed."

"Evaluate violations and misconduct. Discipline in the armed forces is a major issue. Soldiers must be taught the value of obeying officers and following regulations and daily agendas. Commanders are encouraged to improve discipline, but they must first be able to evaluate correctly violations and misconduct committed by their men."

"Punishment must suit the crime. On the other hand, men need praise as well. It helps to form positive attitudes in men, faith in themselves. Praise motivates men to perform better. Again, it cannot be doled out indiscriminately."

"Soldiers must learn to respect the laws. All commanders must teach their troops about the Soviet laws, military rules and regulations. Men must learn to respect law and order. They must learn the value of obedience."

"Military discipline is very important. Komsomol organizations play an important role in military training and discipline. They assist military commanders and party organizations to maintain discipline, morale and to help the soldier in his military training. Komsomol organizations must encourage and enforce military discipline."

"Know your men. All military officers must know their men well and they must earn the trust of their men. In this way discipline and morale should not be a problem."

"Officer resigns. An army officer complains that he is resigning from the army after 32 years of loyal service. He claims that someone falsely blackened his military record."

"The collective greatly influences the individual. A group of soldiers can have more effect on a lazy, unproductive individual than their leader. Each man can

contribute to the strength of the collective by fully producing and conforming to the rules."

"Soldiers need to be disciplined, waste less time. Goals of military competitions are to obtain quality performance based on meeting schedules and fulfilling all quotas. Men should not waste time."

"Improve political training. Party (political) organizations in the Soviet armed forces must work harder to improve political training. Many classes are devoted to the practical application of ideology in order to improve discipline and morale. More classes should be devoted to actual study of political and party documents. Students should have a thorough and versatile knowledge."

"Mother refuses to bless marriage. Sharp criticism by Red Star of Soviet citizens who still are concerned about prestige. For example a young officers' mother refuses to bless his marriage to a girl who is not in a better social position, i.e., a colonel's daughter."

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Political cartoons are used in print media to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. In most propaganda campaigns the cartoon is an important communication technique, because it attracts attention and generally is popular with the audience. During the past two years, the editors of Red Star have published four or five cartoons each month pertaining to the United States.

During January 1983, the editors of Red Star published six cartoons pertaining to the following propaganda themes:

The Arms Race - Number 1, 2, and 3

U.S. Hegemony - Number 4

Military Assistance and Foreign Aid - Number 5

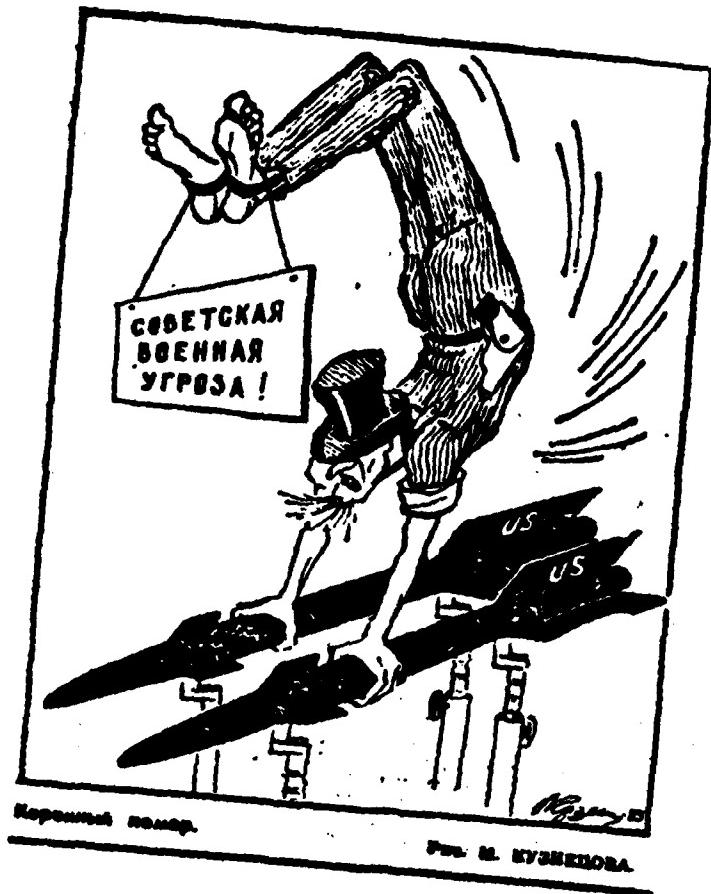
CIA - Number 6



Monograma Popular Revolucionario.

Dra. R. M. ARPANGOLA

Pentagon's New Year Roulette.



The leading role.

США усиливают давление на Англию, добиваясь от нее
перенесения на более близкий срок сдачи объектов для
размещения американских крылатых ракет.



Послужной знак.

Чел. В. СОЛНЦЕВА.

U.S. is increasing pressure on England to obtain use of military areas for U.S. cruise missiles at an earlier date.

Obedient Leo.

Всостановленных диверсий. Форвардом которых выступает военщина Гондураса при поддержке США. Венесуэла подготавливает армию для предстоящего вторжения в Никарагуа.



Марионетка из Пентагона

Рис. В. КОНДРАТЕНКО

Constant diversions are being carried out by Honduras with U.S. support: U.S. is preparing a criminal invasion in Nicaragua.

Puppateer from Pentagon.

Белые окраины Тель-Авива оружием. Белый дом восхитил правящие круги Израиля не агрессию против ливанского и палестинского народа. Политика США фактически способствует массовыми преступлениями сноуботов в Ливане.

(На газету).



Белобокое семейство.

Рис. М. КУЗНЕЦОВА.

White House praised Israeli rightist circles for aggression against Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, all the while generously arming Tel Aviv.

Hawk's family.

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